
The English Treasure

Answer Key

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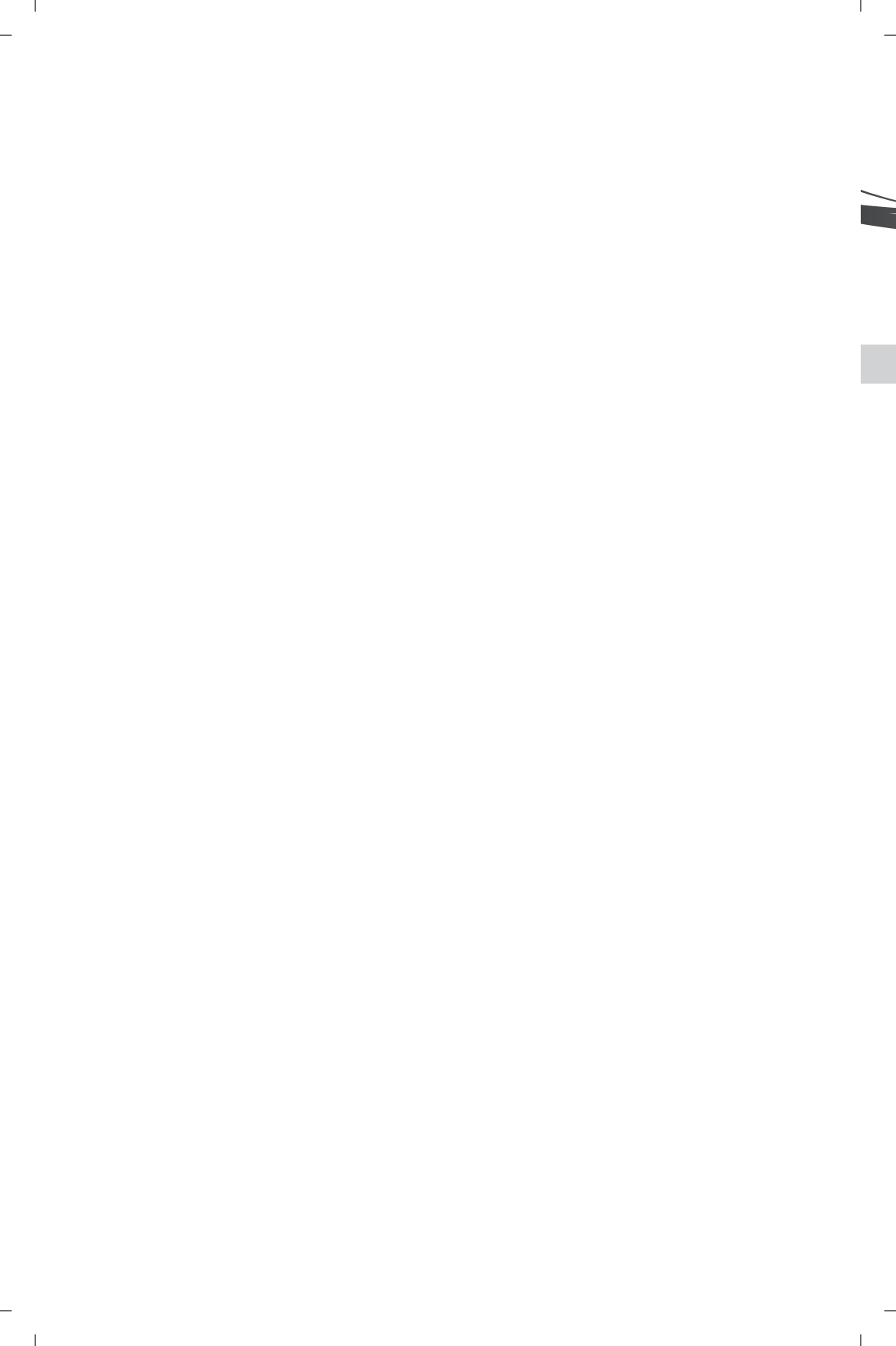
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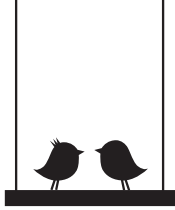
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1. The Naming of Cats

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. i. personification
ii. metaphor
 - b. The poet is trying to express the relationship of name to identity.
 - c. All the three names are important for one's identity. The first name is simply a general view of you someone who knows you as an acquaintance would have. The second name is how people closer to you, like friends and family' see you; the name signifies lots of details about you. The third name is your own view of yourself and is only known by you because it is you who knows the thoughts and feelings that are in you. It is you who know what you really are.
- 2.
- a. The poet is referring to the third category of name.
 - b. According to the poet, the third name is the most important because the third name is your own view of yourself and is only known by you because only you know your thoughts, feelings. It is you who know what you really are.
 - c. The humans will never reveal their innermost secrets and feelings. They will only show a part of themselves to other people.
- B.
1. The first name is simply a general view of someone who knows you as an acquaintance. The second name is how people closer to you, like friends and family; see you. The third name is your own view of yourself.
 2. The poet describes the importance of each name through the examples of cat names.
 3. According to the poet, one name is not enough. He explains this in the context of cats. Cats also need a name that is

particular. A name that's peculiar, and more dignified. Else how can he keep up his tail perpendicular, or spread out his whiskers, or cherish his pride? This is a more individual name, a name that 'never belongs to more than one cat.' It recognises the uniqueness that is that cat. This is the self we let our friends and family see - one that reveals some of our own uniqueness - our personal traits, talents, desires, likes, and dislikes.

4. Of all the names, the third name is the most important because it represents us in our deepest essence—what we are, our feelings, concerns, doubts, so on and so forth.

Vocabulary

- A. 1. decree
3. churlish
- B. 1. ineffable
3. ordinary
2. adage
4. drift
2. unusual
4. inscrutable

Listening



Play CD Track 1 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

I and Pangur Ban my cat,
'Tis a like task we are at:
Hunting mice is his delight,
Hunting words I sit all night.
Better far than praise of men
'Tis to sit with book and pen;
Pangur bears me no ill-will,
He too plies his simple skill.
'Tis a merry task to see
At our tasks how glad are we,
When at home we sit and find
Entertainment to our mind.

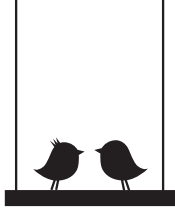
Oftentimes a mouse will stray
In the hero Pangur's way;
Oftentimes my keen thought set
Takes a meaning in its net.
'Gainst the wall he sets his eye
Full and fierce and sharp and sly;
'Gainst the wall of knowledge I
All my little wisdom try.
When a mouse darts from its den,
O how glad is Pangur then!
O what gladness do I prove
When I solve the doubts I love!
So in peace our task we ply,
Pangur Ban, my cat, and I;
In our arts we find our bliss,
I have mine and he has his.

Answers

1. the monk.
2. Pangur Ban.
3. that the monk and the cat are good at their task.
4. bliss.

Writing

Free response.



2. The Fence

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. Tom said these words to Jim.
b. Tom said the above words because he did not want to paint the fence.
c. No, Jim does not help Tom. He takes the plaything from Tom and then runs off.
 2. a. Ben Rogers said these words to Tom.
b. Ben is teasing Tom because Ben is free to play while Tom has to work.
c. Tom pretends to enjoy the painting job and fools Ben into believing that he is having lots of fun. Eventually, Ben becomes interested and asks Tom to let him pain the fence for a while.
- B.
1. Tom Sawyer was sad because it was Saturday morning and Aunt Polly had asked him to the paint the fence.
 2. Tom acted as if he enjoyed the painting job and whenever another boy asked him he lied and said that it was fun and that he was the only one who could paint so well. The boys would want to paint and would give their playthings to Tom so that he'd let them paint the fence.
 3. Tom became rich because of all the other boys trying to give him their playthings so that they may be able to paint the fence a little.
 4. Had Tom had more paint then he would have been able to own the playthings of all the boys in the village.
 5. The crux of the story is that a man or a boy will desire something if it is not easy to get. Yes, I agree with it because all the other boys give up their playthings to do Tom's work for

him when he makes it seem like he's the only one who can do the painting work.

Vocabulary

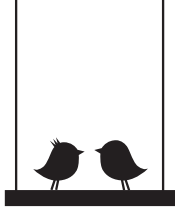
- A. *Free response.*
- B. *Free response.*

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



3. The Lady, or the Tiger?

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The institution being referred to is that of conducting the trial in the arena by giving the choices of the two doors.
 - b. In the arena the subject was let free with the choice of the two doors in front of him. The subject could choose either the door with the tiger or the one with the lady hence acting as the arena of imparting justice.
 - c. The people of the kingdom liked the system since it lent an interest to the occasion which it could not otherwise have attained and the thinking part of the community could bring no charge of unfairness against this plan, for the accused person had the whole matter in his own hands.
- 2.
- a. The he being referred to in the above line is the king.
 - b. The king threw the youth in the prison until the trial day could come.
 - c. The king's decision was especially important because it affected his daughter's future with her lover.
- B.
1. All the people were greatly interested in the workings and development of this trial because never before had such a case occurred; never before had a subject dared to love the daughter of the king.
 2. The princess had possessed herself of the secret of the doors. This was the thing that the princess had done that no one ever had.
 3. She helped her lover by raising her hand, and making a slight, quick movement toward the right. No one but her lover saw her.
 4. (*All correct answers may be accepted. Given below is an example.*)
The ending of the story is interesting because we do not know where the princess led her lover – to the tiger or to the lady. It is

tricky to know if her jealousy got the best of her or if her love prevailed.

5. *Free response.*

Vocabulary

1. This is my mother's office. She comes to work here daily.
2. She had an umbrella, a book, an apple and a bag in her hand.
3. I have no money, therefore I cannot buy the dress.
4. 'Where do you want to go for vacation?' asked Tina.
5. 'The sky is so beautiful!' said Rita Kumar.
6. 'Will you shut the door?' asked the principal.
7. Mr John likes tea, coffee and bread.
8. May I have some tea, coffee and biscuits?

Listening



Play CD Track 2 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

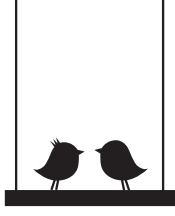
The autumn leaves are still
Until stirred by the wind.
They do not expect to be disturbed;
They are merely content, it seems, with
Living as part of a whole,
Born only to sway to and fro,
In both the sunlight, and darkness
Of night, until they fall to the ground,
Their bodies becoming one again with the
Earth from which they came,
Soon to be part of another growing thing.
They are reborn.

Answers

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T |
| 4. T | 5. T | |

Writing

Free response.



4. On the Grasshopper and the Cricket

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The poetry of earth is never dead because the grasshopper sings when the birds hide in the shade of the cooling trees.
 - b. The poet is referring to the season of summer.
 - c. All the birds faint because of the scorching heat of the summer sun.
2. a. The grasshopper takes the lead when the birds stop signing.- b. When the grasshopper is exhausted he rests beneath a pleasant cooling weed for a fleeting moment before resuming his song with renewed vigour.
- c. The cricket takes over from the grasshopper.

B.

 1. The theme of the poem is the contrast between a hot summer and a freezing winter and how the poetry of earth is kept alive by the grasshopper in summer and the cricket in winter.
 2. According to Keats, one hears the cricket's song on lone and silent winter evening.
 3. Human's in their half-asleep state on hearing the cricket's high pitched notes drifting about in the air mistake it for the merry notes of the grasshopper singing gleefully among the hills on a warm mid-summer day.
 4. The poetry of earth continues through summer into winter with the help of the grasshopper and the cricket, respectively.
 5. The poem shows that life is a cycle through the grasshopper and the cricket. What the grasshopper starts in summer is carried on by the cricket throughout the long winter till the grasshopper takes over again with the re-emergence of summer. In this manner, nature continues the cyclic order of seasons with her very own musicians taking upon themselves the responsibility of keeping alive the poetry of earth.

Vocabulary

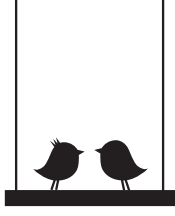
- A.
1. awake
 2. arrive
 3. deep
 4. wild
 5. quickly
- B. *Free response.*

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



5. I Have a Dream

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. Martin Luther King Jr is the 'I' in the above lines.
b. He was happy to be addressing his brothers and sisters.
c. The purpose of this demonstration was to raise awareness about race issues prevalent in the US.
 2. a. The people are standing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial.
b. The speaker says that in the process of gaining our rightful place we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds. He says we should not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred. We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force.
c. Yes, they resonate with the philosophies of Mahatma Gandhi because of they talk about the principle of non-violence.
- B.
1. The three arguments are: to not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred. To forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. To must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence.
 2. The speaker says 'I have a dream' eight times.
 3. *Free response.*

Vocabulary

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. 4 | 2. 3 | 3. 4 |
| 4. 4 | 5. 3 | 6. 3 |

7. 5
10. 2

8. 5

9. 3

Listening



Play CD Track 3 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

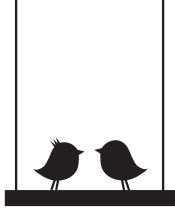
As a step towards ending gender discrimination, the Indian government has opened several branches of state-owned bank for women. The bank has been providing loans and financial services mostly to women and women's self-help groups. It must be noted that only 26 per cent of Indian women have an account with a formal financial institution, compared to 46 per cent of men. The main objective behind this endeavour has been to empower and educate women financially. The bank has also been achieving that goal by creating job opportunities for women and paying special attention to certain segments of the female population, particularly those living in the more rural areas in India, who face difficulties in society.

Answers

1. government, state-owned
2. formal
3. endeavour, empower
4. opportunities

Writing

Free response.



6. The Babus of Nayanjore

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The 'he' being referred to is Kailas Babu.
b. There was one dazzling outburst of funeral extravagance when Kailas Babu's father died.
c. The family fell into bankruptcy and the property was sold to liquidate the debt. What little ready money was left over was altogether insufficient to keep up the past ancestral splendours. Kailas Babu left Nayanjore and came to Calcutta. His son did not remain long in this world of faded glory. He died, leaving behind him an only daughter.
 2. a. The narrator said these words.
b. The narrator's 'deeper reason' for disliking Kailas Babu was the fact that Thakur Dada had told his friends that the Babus of Nayanjore never craved a boon. Even if the girl remained unmarried, he would not break the family tradition. It was this arrogance of his that made the writer angry.
c. The narrator says that his outward appearance was so handsome, that if he were to call himself beautiful, it might be thought a mark of self-estimation, but could not be considered an untruth.
d. The narrator hoped to satiate his vanity with the expectation that Kailas Babu would offer his grand-daughter in marriage to him.
- B.
1. It was difficult to find an old man like Kailas Babu because he was always ready with his kindly little acts of courtesy in times of sorrow and joy. He would join in all the ceremonies and religious observances of his neighbours. His familiar smile would greet young and old alike. His politeness in asking details about domestic affairs was untiring.

2. To fan Kailas Babu's vanity a friend of his had told him that whenever he saw the Chota Lât Sahib he always asked for the latest news about the Babus of Nayanjore, and the Chota Lât had been heard to say that in all Bengal the only really respectable families were those of the Maharaja of Cossipore and the Babus of Nayanjore.
3. The narrator told Kailas Babu that he had met with Chota Lât and that he had been hurt because Kailas Babu had not contacted him. The writer told Kailas Babu that Chota Lât had decided to put etiquette aside and come visit him that very afternoon. The writer then asked his friend to dress up as Chota Lât so as to prank Kailas Babu to mete out his inner dislike for him.
4. Kailas Babu's grand-daughter was angry with the narrator and told him what a horrible thing he had done to her grand-father.
5. The first and the last time that Kailas Babu confessed to being poor was when the narrator made clear his proposal to Kailas Babu.

Vocabulary

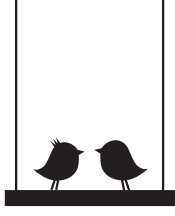
Free response.

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



7. Life of a Teenage Girl

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The 'I' in the above lines is the poet.
b. The 'her' in the above lines is the poet's daughter.
c. The poet is lamenting about the times that her daughter would come home happy and share things with her. She misses those times because nowadays her daughter shuts herself in her room.
 2. a. The rumours, the stories that the poet's daughter tells her opens her eyes.
b. The poet wanted her daughter to tell her about the troubles of her prime.
c. The two words that explain the world are: challenges and defeats.
- B.
1. There are numerous instances where the poet shows that the little girl has changed. Her personality has changed, she wears thick make-up every day and as soon as she comes home she locks herself in her room.
 2. Her mother does not take too nicely to the change. She is sad and upset that her daughter refuses to share things that trouble her.
 3. The poet describes the twisted and complicated life of the teenager through her daughter and all that she has witnessed over the years—the lies, the hatred, and the hurt.

Vocabulary

1. The crown has lost much of its power.
2. The kettle is boiling.
3. Give every man your ear, but few your voice.
4. The pen is mightier than the sword.

5. Please address the chair.
6. They are both stuck in an unhappy marriage.

Listening



Play CD Track 4 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

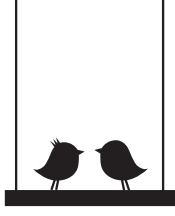
- Daughter: Mummy, everybody says that mums are best friend?
- Mother: Yes dear.
- Daughter: But you are bigger than me?
- Mother: Well I am the best person to talk to about anything. The best person to tell you what direction to take!
- Daughter: But mummy, how is it possible you know so much?
- Mother: Well you see, I came into this world much before you, so I have more experience.
- Daughter: Tell me something, did you ever get scared of your mummy, I mean grandma?
- Mother: Oh no. We are the best of friends. But I will always be her child, so she does scold me when I am wrong. But that is all for my good.
- Daughter: Are you going to scold me too?
- Mother: Sometimes yes. But that doesn't mean I don't love you. It depends on what you have done.
- Daughter: Oh, ok! (laughing)

Answers

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. F |
| 4. F | 5. T | |

Writing

Free response.



8. All You Need Is Paper

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The 'I' being referred to is the writer of the story.
 - b. The writer prefers pen and paper because a pen is more personal and lets the writer exercise his control over what is being written. The writer describes writing by hand as a sensuous act. He also says that one's personality is revealed the minute one puts pen to paper.
 - c. The writer says that he is a compulsive writer because he can and will write with anything.
- 2.
- a. The writer addresses this statement to Gautam.
 - b. The writer is going to turn the General's two volume memoirs into paper bags.
 - c. The writer had given one of his books to the boy from the ration shop as he had asked for it. The writer had been happy that finally his book had a reader and had given the boy a large format children's book with lots of good strong pages. Alas, when he was walking past the ration shop he saw that his book had been turned into paper bags being used to sell peanuts. This incident coaxed the writer to make paper bags out of the General's books.
- B.
1. When the writer was in Prep School in Shimla he used to use toilet paper for penning his masterpiece. One day he decided to write a detective story inspired by a film about the Brighton Strangler and used up an entire packet of the tissue paper. Unfortunately one of the writer's friends was overcome by the call of nature. Grabbed the sheets of manuscript and rushed to the toilet, bolting the door, and that is how the writer's detective story was flushed down the toilet.

2. The Writer wrote *The Great Tikkee-Eating Contest*, *The Runaway Bus* and *Gone Fishing*.
3. Writers who go to vanity publishers and pay to have their books published are doomed to disappointment; they will end up forcing their books upon their unfortunate friends, who will wish they could have had something better for Christmas.
4. The writer was at a loss of words when the General came back in the room because the writer had taken down the books from his shelf and expected the General to get offended. Luckily, Gautam walked in right then and the writer cleverly put the blame on him for having taken down the General's books.
5. Gautam's worldly wisdom and advice reminded the writer of Mr Dick from *David Copperfield*.
6. The invention of the Xerox copying machine meant that the writer could make as many copies as he wished and the days of lost clippings and typescripts were (almost) over ushering in the new world. The early days, when the writer had to use a typewriter, he could take a couple of carbon copies but could hardly submit those to publishers.

Vocabulary

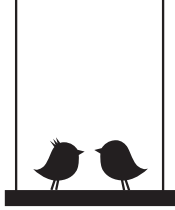
1. gigantic.
2. vanish.
3. five.
4. broke.
5. meat.

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



9. Slum Children at Play

Comprehension

- A.
- a. The poet is referring to the slum children.
b. The poet calls them imps because like all children, they too are mischievous.
c. Even while begging for a crust they grin and mock others.
 - a. The city is called heartless because it cannot provide for these children and caters to those who strive for power and pelf only.
b. They want and seek money and food not love and pity.
c. They know of your guilt and that is how they make you give them money.
- B.
- The slum children will find it funny when you will give them more money than is required of you. Your charity will amuse them.
 - The two lines which show that the lives of the slum children are better are:
‘And yet they shout and sing’
‘While they’ll do all the living.’
 - Free response.*

Vocabulary

- The teeth of the wolf are little white knives.
- My result is a dream come true!
- Amita’s long hair is an ocean of waves.
- The roar of the king’s laughter filled the room.
- The Internet is a key that unlocks imagination in your brain.
- Anne Frank’s diary was her best friend, keeping her secrets quietly.

Listening



Play CD Track 5 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

Children, who have become orphans or homeless due to the devastating cloudburst in Leh, will now get to stay and study at The Druk White Lotus School - which shot into limelight after it was featured as Fungsuk Wangado's school in '3 Idiots,' starring Aamir Khan. 'Many children have become orphans because of the cloudburst. Not necessarily orphans but also homeless. Homeless parents can't take care of their children so we will take them to our school where they will be taught and fed,' Jampal Paul Thong, Chairman, Live to Love, Ladakh Disaster Relief Committee, the humanitarian arm of the Drukpa Buddhism sect said.

Even though the school was hit by the flash floods on the intervening night of August 5 and 6, the structure remained intact. 'Of course, all the doors and windows have been damaged but the structure is still there,' Thong said.

At present about 700 children study in the school, set up 10 years ago, including 175 hostellers.

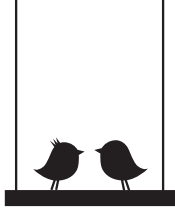
While currently, the school has an upper limit of class VIII, the school management plans to increase by one class every year.

Answers

1. cloudburst.
2. to study and stay at The Druk White Lotus School.
3. a flash flood.
4. 700 children study in the school, set up 10 years ago, including 175 hostellers.

Writing

Free response.



10. The Last Leaf

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. Pneumonia is being referred to as the nice gentleman and Johnsy is being referred to as the weak little woman.
 - b. The cold stranger walked around touching one person here and another there with his icy fingers.
 - c. The old gentleman was not nice because he was a bad sickness.
- B.
1. Johnsy's illness brought the doctor to Sue and Johnsy's house.
 2. It was the doctor's observation that Johnsy had little time left. She had given up hope to live so it was difficult for the doctor to help her medically. He told Sue to talk to Johnsy about the future so that it would encourage her to want to live.
 3. Sue went into Johnsy's room and carried some of her painting materials, and she was singing.
 4. Johnsy kept on observing the tree and waiting for the last leaf to give away but it did not happen. This encouraged Johnsy to try and get better and she sat up and told Sue that she had been a bad girl and told Sue that she would try and eat something.
 5. Old Mr Brehman was a good-hearted man. He was a painter who had been wanting to paint a masterpiece but had not been able to. He believed that it was his responsibility to do whatever he could for Sue and Johnsy. He painted the last leaf on the wall

in pouring rain. He contracted pneumonia but his painting of the leaf became a beacon of hope for Johnsy and his greatest masterpiece.

Vocabulary

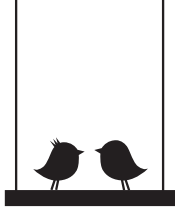
- a. a great piece of work by an artist
- b. any plant which has a long thin stem that grows along the ground or up a tree or wall
- c. to tell someone that you will do as you have said
- d. to unexpectedly find something
- e. the matter from which something is made

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

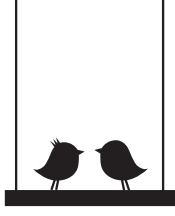
Free response.



11. God Sees the Truth but Waits

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. These words were said by Ivan Dmitrich Aksionov's wife to him.
 - b. The dream was about Aksionov. In the dream he returned from the town, and when he took off his cap his wife saw that his hair was quite grey.
 - c. Yes, the dream did come true.
- 2.
- a. Makar Semyonich said these words to Ivan Dmitrich Aksionov.
 - b. Makar Semyonich was sent to prison on account of stealing a horse.
 - c. The above lines reflect the guilt of the speaker. It was Semyonich who had murdered the inn-keeper and then framed Aksionov all that time ago and while in prison Aksionov got to know of the truth. While Semyonich was trying to escape from prison he got caught and Aksionov was questioned but did not open his mouth against Semyonich. This forced Semyonich into confessing his crimes to Aksionov and asking for his forgiveness.
- B.
1. The police officials found a blood-stained knife in Aksionov's bag as proof of his guilt.
 2. Aksionov's wife said, 'It was not for nothing I dreamt your hair had turned grey. You remember? You should not have started that day.'
 3. Makar Semyonich said 'It's wonderful we should meet here, lads!' These words made Aksionov wonder whether this man knew who had killed the merchant. Later when Aksionov questioned Makar. He replied with the details of the knife in the bag which was not known to any other inmate thus proving to Aksionov that Makar was the murderer.



12. Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The poet's horse is being referred to in the above line.
 - b. The horse must think it queer to stop between the woods and the frozen lake with no farmhouse near.
 - c. The poet has stopped by the woods of a person he knows. He has stopped there to watch the woods fill up with snow.
- 2.
- a. The promise that the poet is referring to is of worldly responsibilities.
 - b. The sleep in the above lines refers to death and the eternal peace that comes with it.
 - c. The poet is tired and depressed and wishes to mingle with darkness but cannot do so because of his ties in the mortal world which keep him from embracing death or escape. In the poem the poet says that it is 'the darkest evening of the year' which means that the traveller in his journey of life has reached a troubled point where his days are mired with depression and exhaustion to such an extent that he wants to give up. He sees beautiful dark woods which tempt him to take refuge in its beauty.
- B.
1. The poet stops in the woods to admire the tranquillity and peace of his surroundings. The woods are an escape from the tiresome and seemingly endless everyday banality of life.
 2. The woods are the most significant symbol in the poem.
 3. In the poem the poet says that it is 'the darkest evening of the year' which means that the traveller in his journey of life has reached a troubled point where his days are mired with depression and exhaustion to such an extent that he wants to give up.

Vocabulary

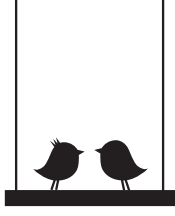
- a. My parents told me to sell my cycle.
- b. I had eight rupees in my purse.
- c. Rita did not know about her exams.
- d. The sun shone bright in the morning.
- e. He lost his hair as he grew older.

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



13. By Himself

Comprehension

- A.
- a. The narrator is Jack London.
 - b. In the autobiography the narrator says that if he had a spare nickel he spent it on anything instead of candy.
 - c. The narrator means that he misses the boyhood he could have had which he squandered away in the want of being a man. He also says that he is less serious now and hopes he may find his boyhood yet.
- 2.
- a. The narrator was a strong-willed and adventurous sort of a person. He was impulsive and did things that caught his fancy. He wasn't one to settle down and hold fort.
 - b. The adventure-lust made the narrator leave his home.
 - c. *Free response.*
- B.
1. The narrator's school life was not easy. His first school was in Alameda. The second school where the narrator tried to pick up a little learning was at San Mateo. Each class sat in a separate desk but there were days when the class never happened because the master would get drunk and then beat the kids and the kids in turn would beat the master.
 2. Jack London thought himself to be the cleverest man apart from Washington Irving because he once questioned a city man about The Alhambra but was disappointed that the city man had no answers for him.
 3. The narrator's success in The San Francisco Call competition seriously turned his thoughts to writing. However, the narrator didn't take to it. Later on when he started High School the narrator started to write for the monthly magazine and thus began his writing career.
 4. *Free response.*

Vocabulary

- A.
- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. <u>Today</u> is my singing class. | to + day |
| 2. The students felt the <u>earthquake</u> in school. | earth + quake |
| 3. The <u>thunderstorm</u> arrived late in the evening. | thunder + storm |
| 4. He loves to play <u>football</u> . | foot + ball |
| 5. We used a <u>lifeboat</u> to take us to the shore. | life + boat |
| 6. The tales of the <u>fisherman</u> , though interesting, went on and on... non-stop. | fisher + man |
- B. *Free response.*

Listening



Play CD Track 7 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

Dear brothers and sisters, I was named after the inspirational Pashtun Joan of Arc, Malalai of Maiwand. The word Malala means 'grief stricken', 'sad', but in order to lend some happiness to it, my grandfather would always call me Malala—the happiest girl in this world and today I am very happy that we are standing together for an important cause.

This award is not just for me. It is for those forgotten children who want education. It is for those frightened children who want peace. It is for those voiceless children who want change.

I am here to stand up for their rights, raise their voice... it is not time to pity them. It is time to take action so it becomes the last time that we see a child deprived of education.

I have found that people describe me in many different ways.

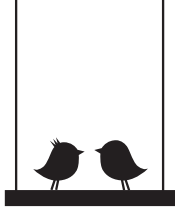
Some people call me the girl who was shot by the Taliban.

And some, the girl who fought for her rights. Some people, call me a 'Nobel Laureate' now.

As far as I know, I am just a committed and stubborn person who wants to see every child getting quality education, who wants equal rights for women and who wants peace in every corner of the world.

Writing

Free response.



14. The Absence of Mr Glass

Comprehension

- A.
- a. Dr Hood said these words to Father Brown.
 - b. The speaker failed to understand the urgency of the matter that Father Brown was trying to explain to him since he was a criminologist and the matter seemed petty to him.
 - c. Maggie MacNab and young Todhunter wanting to get married was of the greatest importance.
- 2.
- a. Maggie said these words to Father Brown.
 - b. She knew the name was Glass because she overheard them talking and James was referring to the person as Mr Glass.
 - c. No, the speaker was not right in her assessment as later on we get to know that James was in fact talking to himself since he was juggling and was not able to catch the glass and was saying missed a glass and not Mr Glass.
- B.
1. Mr Todhunter a very decent man. He was a bright, brownish little fellow, agile like a monkey, clean-shaven like an actor, and obliging like a born courtier. He seemed to have quite a pocketful of money, but nobody knew what his trade was. Mrs MacNab, therefore, was quite sure it was something dreadful, and probably connected with dynamite. She also says there are two voices that come from his room but when the door is opened it is always him alone and that there is a man in a silk hat who comes and goes, disappearing into the sea-mist.
 2. Hood deduced that the scene of crime was indeed that of murder but not of Mr Todhunter. Hood expounded that the murder had been committed by Mr Todhunter. Mr Glass was the unfortunate victim. Dr Hood made this claim based on his deduction that Mr Todhunter's ties were faked and that there was blood on the sword but no mark on Mr Todhunter. He also

used the silken hat to prove Mr Todhunter's guilt showing that it could not fit on his head and so would have been Mr Glass' and that a man as dressy as him would not have left without his hat had he left of his own will.

3. Father Brown took a look around the room again and observed the evidence in front of him. He deduced that Mr Todhunter was learning to be a professional conjurer, as well as juggler, ventriloquist, and expert in the rope trick. The conjuring explained the hat. The juggling explained the three glasses, which Todhunter was teaching himself to throw up and catch in rotation. And the juggling also explained the sword, which Mr Todhunter swallowed. But, being at the stage of practice, he very slightly grazed the inside of his throat with the weapon. Hence he has a wound inside him. He was also practising the trick of a release from ropes, and he was just about to free himself when we all burst into the room. The cards, of course, are for card tricks, and they are scattered on the floor because he had just been practising one of those dodges of sending them flying through the air. The ventriloquism explained the two sounds—one of the puppet and the other of Mr Todhunter.
4. The bill that Todhunter presented said: ZALADIN, the World's Greatest Conjurer, Contortionist, Ventriloquist and Human Kangaroo would be ready with an entirely new series of Tricks at the Empire Pavilion, Scarborough, on Monday next at eight o'clock precisely

Vocabulary

- A.
 1. a member of the clergy
 2. a conversation
 3. crowded together
 4. too great or extreme to be expressed or described in words
 5. a person, especially an entertainer, who can make their voice appear to come from somewhere else, typically a dummy of a person or animal.
 6. someone who studies crime and criminals
- B.
 1. Freedom! you should not be living at the hour.
 2. Wisdom! I know not which way I must look for comfort.
 3. Roll on! Thou deep and dark blue Ocean, roll.

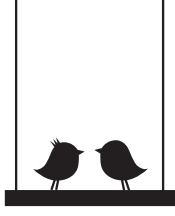
4. Death! Where is thy sting? O Grave! Where is thy victory?
5. Patience! I wonder how you will help me get through.

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



15. To India My Native Land

Comprehension

- A.
- The poet wishes to talk about the history of his country.
 - The poet wants to do so to show that the glory and the reverence of his country are becoming lost now.
 - Free response.*
 - The poet is lamenting about the days of glory long past.
 - The glorious past being referred to is of the free country which hadn't seen the British rule.
 - The past had a 'halo' since it was pristine and untouched.
- B.
- The theme of the poem is a lament for the greatness of the country and a cry for freedom from the colonialists.
 - Thy eagle pinion is chained down at last
And let the guerdon of my labour be,
My fallen country! One kind wish for thee!*
These lines show the patriotic nature of the poem
 - Free response.*

Vocabulary

- The feathers danced in the winds.
- The clock chimed an anxious warning and the children went to bed.
- The bee hummed with regret when it couldn't find flowers.
- The night was sullen and angry.
- The sad clouds were ready to spill their tears upon the poor girl.

Listening



Play CD Track 8 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

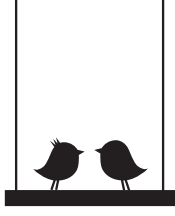
There is something about the hills. It is a great escape from the humdrum of everyday life. Pollution, noise, persistent cacophony of technology can really drill our minds senseless. So, what better way than to unwind in the hills! A few days in the hills can rejuvenate us. A walk in the woods, with the trees whispering and the cold breeze caressing your cheeks, seems to be giving life a chance—a chance to take up the challenges and boredom of daily life. The hills are a symbol of hope—the hope of coming back once again to the lap of the nature.

Answers

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. F

Writing

Free response.



16. Down Pens

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. Egbert said these words to Janetta.
 - b. They are writing ‘thank you notes’ for the Christmas Gifts they’ve received.
 - c. No, the mission was not accomplished.
 2. a. Egbert said these words to Janetta.
 - b. He says so because he wishes to write to the editor of every enlightened and influential newspaper and suggest that there should be a sort of epistolary Truce of God during the festivities of Christmas and New Year.
 - a. Egbert thinks that ‘thank you notes’ are a bother and get in the way of the festivities.
- B.
1. a. A number of letter writings have been mentioned in the text. Janetta writes eleven letters expressing surprise and gratitude for sundry unmerited gifts. She also says she wouldn’t mind writing a letter of angry recrimination or heartless satire to some suitable recipient. Egbert mentions that he has taken care of his daily correspondence letters. And the most important—thank you note.
 - b. *Free response.*
 - c. Egbert is going to write to the editor of every enlightened newspaper and point out that ‘thank you notes’ are nothing but a nuisance that take away the peace and quiet of the holidays. He says that from the twenty-fourth of December to the third or fourth of January it shall be considered an offence against good sense and good feeling to write or expect any letter or communication that does not deal with the necessary events of the moment. He also says that every present would be accompanied by a ticket bearing the

date of dispatch and the signature of the sender, and some conventional hieroglyphic to show that it was intended to be a Christmas or New Year gift; there would be a counterfoil with space for the recipient's name and the date of arrival, and all that would have to be done would be to sign and date the counterfoil, add a conventional hieroglyphic indicating heartfelt thanks and gratified surprise, put the thing into an envelope and post it.

Vocabulary

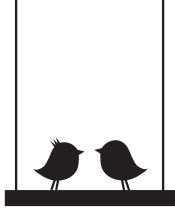
- a. Sam had butterflies in his stomach before the exams.
- b. My father blew his stack when he saw my grades.
- c. The old man was fit as a fiddle.
- d. Did you get up from the wrong side of the bed?
- e. Last evening, it was raining cats and dogs.

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



17. Lord Ullin's Daughter

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. A chieftain bound to the Highlands said these words to the boatman.
 - b. The 'us' refers to the chieftain and Lord Ullin's Daughter. They were running from her father.
 - c. Lochgyle is the river that needs to be crossed. The boatman was reluctant to do so because of the stormy weather.
- 2.
- a. The lady (Lord Ullin's Daughter) said these words.
 - b. The father is angry because she has run away with her lover.
 - c. The waters gathered over the boat and she drowned. With one hand wrapped around her lover and the other held out for aid.
- B.
1. The chieftain is the lover of Lord Ullin's Daughter.
 2. The boatman was a kind man who taking pity on the two lovers agreed to ferry them across Lochgyle.
 3. Lord Ullin is a mighty and strict man who opposes the union of his daughter to the Chieftain.
 4. Yes, he was punished in the end and as his punishment he lost his daughter.
 5. The instances where Campbell uses vivid and powerful imagery to show the menacing face of nature are:
 - 'Now who be ye, would cross Lochgyle
This dark and stormy water?'
 - For though the waves are raging white...
 - By this the storm grew loud apace,
The water-wraith was shrieking
 - But still wilder brew the wind...

- The boat had left a stormy land,
A stormy sea before her
 - And the waters went wild o'er his child...
6. In the first line the word 'stormy' refers to the land that is crawling with Lord Ullin's men. In the second line the word 'stormy' refers to the actual high waters of the sea where the storm is raging.
 7. *Free response.*

Vocabulary

- A.
 1. transferred epithet
 2. personification
 3. metaphor
 4. simile
 5. transferred epithet
 6. simile
 7. transferred epithet
 8. transferred epithet
- B.
 1. blemish
 2. screech
 3. deadly
 4. discouraged
 5. relief

Listening



Play CD Track 9 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

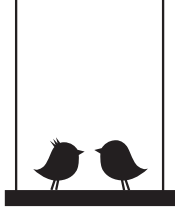
The boy stood on the burning deck
Whence all but he had fled;
The flame that lit the battle's wreck
Shone round him o'er the dead.

Yet beautiful and bright he stood,
As born to rule the storm;
A creature of heroic blood,
A proud, though childlike form.

The flames roll'd on... he would not go
Without his father's word;
That father, faint in death below,
His voice no longer heard.

Writing

Free response.



18. Julius Caesar

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. Brutus says these words to the citizens of Rome.
b. The reason behind this address is the murder of Julius Caesar.
c. In his speech, Brutus, repeatedly remarks that the reason he agreed to kill Caesar was because he loved his country
 2. a. These lines were said by Antony. The occasion is the death of Caesar.
b. The other men that Antony refers to are the ones that took part in the conspiracy to kill Caesar.
c. Brutus is called an honourable man by Antony in an attempt to undermine him. By calling him honourable and proving how wrong Brutus has been Antony sways the public's opinion in favour of Caesar.
- B.
1. Antony remarks that Caesar had bought home many captives whose ransoms filled the coffers of Rome. He had wept with the poor of Rome and refused the kingly crown thrice when it was presented to him. Antony also reads the will of Caesar to the public which declares that every Roman citizen gets seventy-five drachmas. His private arbours and new-planted orchards are also given to the public and their heirs.
 - a. *Free response.*
 - b. *Free response.*

Vocabulary

- A.
1. figure out
 2. put on
 3. took off

4. pull through
5. pay for

B. *Free response.*

- C.**
1. a bird
 2. a cat
 3. the sun
 4. a cat
 5. quicksilver
 6. two peas
 7. a leper
 8. the devil

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.